

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 576.]

SATURDAY, November 18, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON N.—Printed for WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

13 For Sale.

IN LEXINGTON,
The corner of Main and Cross Streets.
The corner of Cross and Water Streets.
The Stone House on Water Street.
And that Corn and Flour and all other Goods.
For terms apply to M. J. James Morrison in Lexington, or to the subscribers on Main Street, his rules from Lexington.
BENJ. S. COX.
September 25, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the Court-house, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cattle and Hides, &c., which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.
Lexington, October 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Reid & McLean being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise, all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whole hands the books are left for settlement.
Lexington, September 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of John A. Seitz and Frederick Lauman, hitherto trading under the firm of Seitz & Lauman, has been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. Their books papers &c. are in the hands of John A. Seitz, for adjustment, and all those who have any demands against the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, are requested to apply for a settlement; and those who are indebted to them, it is hoped will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
FREDERICK LAUMAN.
September 23, 1797.

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS:
2,666 2/3 acres, in the name of Holland Hamie.
444 2/3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.
2,500 do. in the name of John Breckinridge.
1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sullivan.
The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the late line, Green river and Cumberland waters:
440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.
1,000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Ruffel creek.
1,000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.
1,000 } William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,
1,000 } do. one on Big Barren,
1,000 } and one on Trade Water.
666 2/3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.
1,000 } do. Thomas Galkins do.
1,000 } do. do. Gooch creek.
The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to
TATHAM & BANKS.
Lexington, October 17, 1797.

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Tavern, in that commodious house on Main Street the third door below Cross Street, where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

UNDER a letter of attorney from captain Christopher Roan deceased, I located one thousand acres of land for Elizabeth Moody on Indian creek, a branch of Big Barren river, which land is advertised for sale by Tatham & Banks. I therefore forewarn all persons purchasing said land, until a deed is executed to me for the ordinary proportion of the said tract. Given under my hand, this 18th of November, 1797.
ABRAHAM CHAPLINE.

29 For Sale.

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND.
IN the Military range, within Judge Symm's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3 and 15 in the second township, and 3, 6 and 21 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be associated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.
[An indisputable title will immediately be given to purchasers.]
Cincinnati, August 21.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Harpersburg, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
March 29, 1797.

FOR SALE.

An Overfloor Merchant-Mill
With two pairs of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery, STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land.

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the State. The dam and race, have flood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.
ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.
N. B. If the Mills are not sold within, they will be let for 7 years.

*** Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, may please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Military Land.
LYING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke county, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to let it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Conley in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

Aaron Fontaine.
Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

* The whole will be sold together, or divided into one or two hundred acre lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A. F.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two or three Apprentices
To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three Good Journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.
JOHN SPANGLER.
Lexington, April 12.

THE managers of the Lexington Chronicle of Intelligence, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pollett of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and ability to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
THE MANAGERS.
Lexington, September 2, 1797.

27 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a female Mare, 2 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.
THOMAS IRWIN.
Hansfield August 14.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber.
WHO is about to remove his Old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in halves, six-six and two-thirds feet in front and one hundred and forty feet in depth, lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the front including his blacksmith's shop, on three of the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by
THOMAS IRWIN.

Three Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly finished hands, high shins and legs, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE.

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the T. line, about 23 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjacents a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.
WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.
June 19.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or STOLEN, from the mouth of Middle creek, Hardin county, on the 25th of August, two horses—one a bright bay, 9 years old, 15 hands high, trois natural, has a star and ship; and a roze or feather extending from half way his neck to his ears, on the near side, his tail is docked short, was shot all round when he left me, not branded as I recollect. The other a grey, 8 years old, 14 and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, a heavy mane and tail dark coloured, has a small bump between his thighs occasioned by cutting, trois natural, had on a small bell, and shod before when he went away. Whoever delivers said horses to John McIntire living on Flat creek, Montgomery county, or to the subscriber living at Col. James McDowell's three miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.
JOHN LYLE.
October 18, 1797.

WANTED.

100,000 pounds of Tobacco, delivered at any of the public warehouses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville, for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.
ROBERT M'NICAM.
October 23, 1797.

All persons for whom I locate said land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for redemption.—All persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and River Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.
B. NETHESLAND
March 16, 1797.

WANTED

A person who is well acquainted with **Making & Brewing of Beer**, Also A DISTILLER. Great encouragement will be given—Apply to A. Holmes.
Lexington, July 26, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

AN away from Washington, (Marion county, Kentucky,) some time in May last, a Negro Man named LOUIS, (or LUE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, has a halt in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail in this State.
A. HOLMES.
Lexington, July 13.

NOTICE.

The partnership of CHARLES HUMPHREYS & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, in whole hands the books &c. are placed.
ANDREW HOLMES.
April 16.

Warranted Bonding Cloths.

From No. 1 to No. 6 for sale at **ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE**, The corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

SHOI

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUCRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at **ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE**.
Lexington August 8.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.
Apply to A. HOLMES, Lexington.

Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given enquire of the Printer.
September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Likely Negro Wench.
Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND LOT, N Main Street, with a good stable, &c. Also, six thousand acres of Land on Bank lick creek, about ten miles from the Ohio. The land is of excellent quality, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to JOHN A. SEITZ.

ADJAIL & JOHN W. HUNT.

With to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of **TOBACCO AND HEMP**.

For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money. They have on hand a large assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to W. E. and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.
N. B. Neilson Thomsall is authorized to settle the above accounts.
Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

Moore's Lick, September 24, 1797.

WE are well informed that some malicious person has lodged a bill of infamious quality, for a length of time, at the widow Cammings's, for sale, as being of our manufacture. We have declared to the public, that we did never lodge any bill for sale on the road between this place and Lexington. This deception is calculated not only to injure our reputation, but the public at large.
JAMES F. MOORE.
CHARLES BLEBLER.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE KY. AN EXPOSITORY LETTER From EDWARD RUSSELL to GEORGE WATKINS, TONG of Mount Vernon.

DOMESTIC manufactures include those only that are made in private families; country manufactures comprehend all that are made within the state in shops or factories. I propose to consider the latter kind in a double point of view, their present condition, and the extent to which they may and ought to be carried on within this state, both for home consumption, and for exportation. The articles which I shall observe on at present are, woollens, linens, hats of the different kinds the different manufactures made of leather, iron and hemp.

If we were to judge from the number of sheep and felling mills now in this country, we should conclude that there would be at least a sufficiency of coarse cloth made within it for our own use; but a view of the quantity of imported cloth which is sold in the stores, will satisfy us that the fact is very different. I have been much at a loss to account why the quantity of this article which is actually made here, should be so small when compared with the vile means of making it; but I have concluded that it has been owing principally to two causes—the want of attention in keeping the sheep in a proper state to increase and preserve their wool, and the shearing the old ones but once instead of twice, and the not shearing the lambs at all. It must be obvious to all who see our sheep loaded with burrs and crabs of every kind, that there must be a great loss in the wool taken from them. Both in quantity and quality. It is said by the best farmers who have made the experiment at the proper seasons of the year, that it is no injury to sheep that are well kept, to shear them twice in the season; and it is recommended as being of service to the lambs themselves if they are not too hasty to shear them once. It is probable, therefore, that by changing our management in these instances, we should get double the quantity of good wool from the same number of sheep; and it is within the knowledge of every farmer, that the second coat of wool & the lamb's wool are of much greater value than any other kind of wool; besides being essentially necessary in certain manufactures. The making of coarse woollens within the state is of very great consequence from this circumstance—When we purchase the imported woollens of that quality, besides paying the first cost and the merchant's profit on it, we pay all near a third more for the carriage. This consideration must make it the policy of this country to go as much as possible into the manufacturing of heavy articles, because, by avoiding the payment of carriage, we have a saving of about six-pence on every pound which the article weighs.

There is no linen made at present in the country but what is made in private families; but the surplus quantity made in that way has been so great for several years back, as entirely to stop the importation of brown linen, and to afford a considerable supply of white linen of a very useful and comfortable quality. There appears to be no good reason why this manufacture should not be carried on profitably in this country on a large scale, and it is to be hoped that some of our enterprising citizens will turn their attention that way.

The manufacturing of hats of different kinds is in a much more prosperous state.—They are now made in this country of an excellent quality, in great numbers and at a moderate price. Three things only are wanting to enable manufacturers to furnish enough of them not only for home consumption, but also for exportation.—1. An increase of manufacturers' capitals to enable them to lay in a sufficiency of fur; 2. A greater quantity of wool of the proper kind for their use; and, 3. An agreement with the merchants to take their supplies from them, instead of importing them. The first will soon be effected by the skill and industry of the manufacturers themselves; and as soon as that is the case, the present unnatural and shameful practice of carrying fur up our rivers to the Atlantic states, and bringing the hats made from that fur to this country, will cease: the second will be produced by the good sense and interest of

the farmer; and the third will be readily entered into by the merchants, if they are convinced, as they may easily be, that they will gain by such an agreement. Suppose a particular kind of hats should cost from the manufacturer in Philadelphia 25c. this currency by the dozen; that the same kind should cost here 25c. and that each foot should be retained here at 30c. a piece—is it not obvious, when the merchant takes into account the carriage, the risk, the time he must lay out of his money, and the expense of making his remittance, when he purchases his hats in Philadelphia, that his profits will be much greater, on those which he purchases in this country? And when he considers, that from his being more constantly and regularly supplied with those manufactured here he would probably sell a greater number of them in a year, than he could of the imported ones, he will be satisfied that it must be to his interest to purchase them here, rather than in Philadelphia.

By exalting this reasoning still further, it will be manifest how intimately connected the merchant's interest in this respect, is with that of the state and the manufacturer. Suppose a merchant's capital to be locked that the whole of it is now vested in imported articles, and that one fourth of the amount consists of articles which he could be furnished with from the manufacturers of this country—What would be the difference in his situation, if he was to purchase that fourth in this country, instead of importing it? In the first place he would increase his stock of merchandise one fourth without any increase of capital, and of consequence greatly augment the profits on his real capital. Suppose when he imports altogether, the amount must be limited by his capital, but as far as he can purchase in this country from the manufacturer on credit, he may make his sales before his day of payment, and a credit here of three months, is equal to a credit of five months in Philadelphia: he may also make his payments between times he is obliged to remit to Philadelphia, and thus even get the benefit of the amount of the sales of the articles bought here, in paying for those he will still import. This reasoning applies generally to all goods in proportion to the amount of their cost; but when we recollect that the articles which will for a great length of time be manufactured in this country are of the heaviest kind, and that the merchant's profit is much less on such articles than it is on those that are lighter, it will be immediately discovered how much his profits will be increased, by sticking out the heavy articles from his importations altogether, and in vesting the amount in lighter goods. This will also prove, that the merchant would still be a gainer if these heavy articles were struck out of his invoice, although he had no hand in selling those articles of country manufactures which were substituted in their place: for a greater proportion of his capital would then be laid out in light goods, and of consequence his general profit on his business would be greater also; and no merchant could be injured by lessening the number of imported articles, unless his capital was so large, that it could not be all used in the purchase of a part only of those articles. Besides the merchant's profit depends not on the amount he imports, but on the amount which he sells; and if we manufacture nothing, & export but little, we shall be able to purchase but very little; but if we increase our country manufactures and our exports, we shall then be able to pay for those articles which cannot be made in the country; and there is no danger of an excess of those articles being imported for any length of time, because the quantity imported will soon be limited to the quantity for which there is a real demand.

The merchant and the manufacturer having then a common interest, they ought to come to a proper understanding on the subject—the manufacturer should give the merchant reasonable credit for, & allow him to make a proper profit on his manufacture; and the merchant should never import what he can be supplied with from the manufacturer. The manufacturers in each branch of business should communicate with each other, so as to ascertain the amount of their manufacture which they could furnish

in a given time, and then give the necessary information to the merchants in the different parts of the state. These observations although they have been drawn from me in considering the present state of the manufacture of hats, are equally applicable to every other country manufacture.

The different kinds of manufactures of leather, are also carried out to a great extent, and with great skill in this country. The arguments stated against the importation of hats, will apply generally in favor of the country manufactures of leather, as most of them are heavier than hats, they apply with double force to those articles.—These manufactures might be carried to an extent of which we now have no adequate conception, if, instead of exporting our cattle alive, we could kill and barrel them for exportation; and this would also introduce the useful and profitable manufactures of candles and soap.

The manufacturing of iron has not been attended with that success which the situation of this country, and the advantage those who are engaged in it possessed, seemed to promise; but as it is reduced to a certainty, that their want of success has been owing to their own bad management, others ought to profit by their experience, and immediately make a profitable use of those inexhaustible banks of ore which are to be found in different parts of the state. It is a disgrace to the country, when it is so abundantly furnished with the materials for making iron, to import it from any other country, and pay for the carriage of it, more than the first cost of the iron itself.

It is a truth which cannot be too forcibly impressed on the minds of manufacturers, that until a country is overstocked with the manufacture itself, an addition to their number is far from being prejudicial, will be of great service to them, at least until the quantity manufactured shall be sufficient to put a total stop to the importation of that article.

It is an agreeable reflection, that notwithstanding our present state as a manufacturing country, falls far short of what we could wish it to be, it is more prosperous than could reasonably have been expected from the age of the country; and if we may argue from what has been done to this time, and from the present number, skill, industry and wealth of our manufacturers, we have every reason to hope that the time is not very distant, when we may justly be considered as a manufacturing people. I am so fully impressed with the idea, that it is of the greatest importance to our country that this should be the case as soon as possible, that I never see a man who has introduced or increased a useful manufacture here, but I look up to him with that respect which is justly due to him, as one of the most meritorious of our fellow citizens.

LONDON, August 23.

The foreign journals contain rumors of the signing of the definitive treaty of peace between the Emperor and the French Republic. This report seems to be premature, at least, it is probable that of an event so important, we should, before this, have had information by the French papers. By the last accounts from Vienna, indeed, there is intelligence that seems to countenance this report. The Emperor it is said, is to retain Mantua, and to be indemnified for the loss of Lombardy by Dalmatia, and a great part of the Venetian Terra Firma. The rumors upon this subject have been so frequent and so contradictory, that they should be received with caution. If it is found to be true, we should consider it as a favorable omen for the return of a general peace. Though apparently separate, it is highly probable that the negotiations at Udina, and at Lile, have been in a considerable degree connected, and they may both therefore, be expected to have a common result. A confirmation of peace with the Emperor, would afford ground to believe, that there is a fair prospect of a favorable issue to Lord Malmesbury's negotiation.

The report that the new Dutch constitution has been rejected, gains ground. It has already been rejected in some places, and the accounts from that country agree in flating its acceptance, by the majority, as extremely uncertain.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, November 18, 1797.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SIR,

The approach of the time of the Legislature's assembling, naturally calls the attention of the members of that body and of the public, to those questions of general moment which will become the subjects of discussion.

The PENAL LAWS of Kentucky so evidently need legislative revision, that the time it may be hoped is come when they will receive a thorough reform. A revised bill on the subject will probably be brought forward by the revisors: and disgraceful will be the era in the history of Kentucky, should the people of this country deliberately review and re-enact the present sanguinary system. Impressed with these ideas, I would suggest to you the propriety of publishing the part of an official report made to the senate in the year 1793 by the attorney general, whose meritorious exertions in the cause of humanity and justice, will at length be crowned with some portion of success.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

II. HAVING briefly examined the most striking deficiencies in the present criminal code, so far as respects the mode of proceeding, a more important and much more defective part of the code presents itself—
The punishments inflicted on the various crimes pointed out by the law.

In taking a view of this subject, we find, that the punishments are unequal and sanguinary. In one class we find offences of far inferior note, involved in the same indiscriminate punishment, with the blackest and most destructive crimes. In another class, we find similar offences, and of equal guilt, distinguished by dissimilar and disproportionate punishments; and finally, the punishments are so sanguinary, that they seem to be dictated by the spirit of Draco.

Instead of justice weighing the criminality of offences, and wisdom and moderation apportioning their punishments, we behold caprice and cruelty let loose against the lives of our fellow citizens. A few instances will suffice to show how unequally punishments are apportioned to crimes. Among the first class mentioned above, we find, a horse dealer and a traitor, a parricide and a highwayman, a burglar and the most atrocious murderer sentenced to the same punishment—DEATH.

In the second class, we find that a man who steals a horse is to suffer death without the benefit of clergy; while he who steals cattle, sheep or hogs, tho' to the tripple amount, are admitted to their clergy, that is they are discharged upon being burnt in the hand. I have observed that our punishments are extremely sanguinary. This is true to such a degree that even the expression which I have used, falls far short of conveying an adequate idea of the bloody pages of our law. Were a complete table made, of all the crimes and punishments under existing laws, it would be impossible to read the horrid list without horror and disgust. To give some, though an inadequate idea of the sanguinary system, I beg leave to refer to the annexed table. It will show eighty descriptions of crimes which are all punished with death. If to this were added the multitude of crimes which are clergyable on the first, but are punished with death on the second conviction, & the list were still to be increased with those crimes which are punished by whipping and the pillory, could we believe that the laws were the labor of a wise legislature, anxious for the welfare and happiness of the people? No, we should rather conclude that they were the work of some cruel and implacable tyrant who delighted in the blood and tortures of mankind.

It will not be difficult to prove that this indiscriminate destruction of human lives for great and small offences is not only contrary to humanity, but also to justice and policy. Many systems have been invented to show the origin of the right of punishing.—Some writers on natural and political law, have derived it from a compact between the people and their governors. Others have supposed that the offender by committing the crime

gave a tacit consent to undergo the punishment. Others again, describe an imaginary state of nature as having existed previous to the introduction of society. In this state of nature a right of revenge has been supposed to exist in every individual. And upon the formation of government, individuals, when giving up the exercise of certain of their rights to preserve the remainder, are supposed to have given this right of revenge to the magistrates. This last opinion has of late been generally adopted. It has the fallacious appearance of being conformable to the principles of a free government; but it is only an appearance. The principles of a free government must depend upon reason and fact, and cannot receive support from a supposition of a state of mankind which never existed, or the exercise in that state, of a power falsely called a right, the effect of one of the vilest of human passions, and as inconsistent with reason and justice, as it is with the divine precepts of christian morality. This system, in common with those before mentioned, will not bear the test of reason—they were invented to justify those laws, which, disregarding the proper ends of punishment, were calculated to gratify tyranny and avarice. The right of the community to inflict punishment does not depend upon systems, but upon the great and immutable principles of justice. If a man does me an injury, I am intitled to an adequate redress—this is a proposition so evident, that the most untutored mind will immediately understand it and assent to its truth. In all civil cases this maxim is received and acknowledged. If a suit be brought for a trespass, the jury, who are the constitutional judges of the greatness of the injury, assess the damages. If the trespass be of such a nature as to affect the community at large—for instance, if it be for a false imprisonment by a public officer, or an assault, they will add to the damages, actually sustained, other and greater damages, as a punishment to the defendant, as an example to others. In this last case we readily discover the origin of the right of punishment. In the former case we find two individuals who, though they are in the general connected with the community, are not supposed to be connected with it by means of the injury done. In other words, the injury done by the one to the other does not also include an injury to the community. In the latter case the person injured acquires by that injury an additional connection with the community, because all are interested to prevent the infringement of the rights of one. All therefore are injured by the violation of a common right; and if in this latter case the proceedings were at the instance of the commonwealth, a fine would have been laid, as a redress for the injury done to the commonwealth.

Here then we discover the source of the right which the community have to redress, or in other words, to inflict punishments. But another object will readily occur, which deserves the attention of a wife and humane legislature. It is not enough, that crimes should receive the punishments they deserve, it is necessary that the criminals should, if possible, be reformed;—this is a duty which is enjoined by benevolence; and in the exercise of this duty, the welfare of the object and the happiness of society are united. But it may be observed that these principles do not extend to justify the taking away the life of a man, however great his guilt. This observation will undoubtedly be just, and indeed no principle will justify an individual or the community for so doing, but the most extreme necessity;—that such a necessity may exist is certain. If a vessel were cast away, and two men should seize upon the last plank, insufficient to preserve the lives of both, in this instance the principles of necessity and self-preservation may justify the one pushing the other from the plank, as being the only means of saving his own life. If one man be attacked by another, he may justify killing the assailant in the defence of his own life; and perhaps the same principle may justify the punishment of death for certain crimes. I will instance the crime of treason, which by endangering the existence of the community, makes it necessary to put the criminal to death. In murder also the criminal may justly be supposed to have shewn "so wicked, depraved and malignant

a spirit, a heart so regardless of the social tie and so fatally bent upon mischief," that he can no longer, with safety to the community, be permitted to live. The man who is guilty of stealing a free person and selling him for a slave, shews a disposition equally wicked, and is so much the more dangerous, as slavery is worse than death. Upon the principle of extreme necessity alone then is it justifiable to punish with death. In all other cases the punishment should contemplate retribution to the party injured, where that can be obtained—retribution to the commonwealth, and the reformation of the offender. But in case the party offending is unable to make such retribution, it is then to be obtained only from his labor. This brings us to consider more particularly the means of reforming criminals.—This end no public punishments can effect; so far from it, they uniformly tend to harden the guilty and destroy that sense of shame and regard to the opinions of our fellow men, which is not one of the least incentives to virtue. Can it be believed, that the wretch whose body is marked with the stripes of ignominy, or who has been exposed as the object of scorn, insult and injury to an unfeeling mob, will retire from the disgraceful scene with juster sentiments of morality?

Will it not rather render him desperate, and, finding the world at war with him, war with the world? And it is not a small confirmation, that such spectacles corrupt and inhumanize the people at large.

Experience and reason point out for solitary confinement at labor, as the best means of reforming a criminal. Nothing can be more uniform, than the opinions of mankind upon this subject. Under the most different climates, manners and religions, the Druid and the Dervise, the Anchorite and the Bowza, alike retire from the world, under a hope of improving their virtue, by solitary contemplation. And although they should be supposed to be hypocrites and impostors, it will still prove, that the universal opinions of mankind are agreeable to that which is advanced above; for if it were not, the same means of imposition would not have been used and been successful in so many various ages and countries.

But experience, the surest guide, proves that the present gangue system is inadequate to deter offenders, and that the other mode is more successful. If this be the case and we should consider this subject, as unaffected by motives of justice and humanity, and to be decided, merely, by the dictates of policy, a change must be proper. In England, where the laws are in some instances, much more gangue than our own, and where they seem to have hunted mankind for death, crimes are more frequent, and increase. Take for an instance, the offence relative to the coin—to counterfeit the legal coin was formerly offenders were not deterred—they were hunted through every evasion of waiting, coloring, &c. to produce the semblance of the legal coin—no pains or payment render such counterfeit money in payment, was to be punished with death. At last it was made a capital offence for a person to have in possession the means of counterfeiting? What has been the event of all this severity? Offences have not been lessened, they have multiplied. The same observations will apply to the great variety of larcenies, which have in that country been made capital. Italy has long been stigmatized for the frequency of assassinations; yet it is generally there a capital offence—there is one exception.—In the divisions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, capital punishments are abolished. What is the effect? In that country assassination is seldom committed, while in the rest of Italy, it continues to be as frequent as it was formerly. Yet it was formerly a capital offence in that state, and was then as frequent there, as in Rome or Venice. One other example I will take the liberty of adding. Pennsylvania made an experiment of condemning criminals to public labor, which was found inadequate, owing to the countenance given to the criminals by their abandoned associates, and the contributions they levied upon the mistaken benevolence of passers by. In that state criminals are now confined to solitary labor, for times proportioned to their offences. The result has been favorable, as crimes have

since the adoption of that plan been much less frequent than formerly. It is not difficult to account for the effects which have followed a mild system of jurisprudence. In every country in which the laws are gangue, some expedient has been fallen upon to mitigate their severity. But unfortunately those expedients have not been calculated to remove the evil, and not having been founded on just principles, have presented, instead of a moderate and certain punishment, the hope of impunity. Among those false expedients are fanfarines, pardons and benefit of clergy. It is the certainty and not the severity of punishments that will deter the wicked from their crimes. And it may be remarked, that, of all other cases, the hope of impunity is greatest and best founded where the punishment is death.

It may perhaps be objected, that the punishment by a solitary confinement at hard labor cannot be put into execution without great expense in erecting the necessary buildings, and that the people cannot, at this time, bear the additional burthen of taxes which would consequently be required. But if this plan cannot now be entirely adopted, surely something may be done towards rendering our system less gangue; and punishments more proportionate to the crimes; and, at the same time, oblige criminals themselves to contribute to the final execution of this desirable object.

But surely, if policy recommends, if justice requires this measure, if humanity must anxiously desire a change in the criminal code, which should make our punishments less gangue, more proportioned to the crimes, and, at the same time, conducive to the reformation of offenders, it will, no doubt, receive the attention of a wife and humane legislature.

III. I come now to take notice of the third general head which I proposed to consider, to wit, the provision for recovering and paying into the treasury, fines and forfeitures, and checking frauds by the officers concerned in the collection.

Upon this head a very few observations will be necessary. There exists, at this time, no check upon the officers concerned in the collection of fines and forfeitures. That some check is necessary will not be doubted, when it is known that not one penny has been paid, on that account, into the treasury. Perhaps it would be sufficient, if the clerks of the several courts of this commonwealth were directed to extract, immediately after each court, all fines levied or forfeitures incurred, by conviction, during the court. That they should extract, also, the returns of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be of the executions for such fines, and that they should immediately transmit those extracts to the auditor.

The foregoing observations contain the substance of what has appeared to me as exceptional in the criminal code. Perhaps others have escaped my observation, perhaps my opinions may be erroneous, but in stating them I have obeyed the order, and willingly submit them to the consideration, of the Senate.

WILLIAM MURRAY.
November 18, 1793.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday evening from Nashville, gives the following information:—that a short time before he left that place there were two Indians murdered by white men—that a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for the perpetrators of so horrid a crime—that two men were taken up on suspicion but were liberated for want of proof.

A London paper of August 29th, says, "Brussels papers to the 22d, insist, that the definitive treaty between the Emperor and the French is signed: that Mantua and all its dependencies, are evacuated by the French troops."

HEMP SEED
WANTED.
At the store of Samuel Price & Co. LEXINGTON.
Nov. 12.

TANNERS' OIL
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM MORTON,
LEXINGTON.
Nov. 18.

ON the 16th of April 1784, Thomas Scott made an entry in Jefferson county of Fifteen thousand acres of land on Treasury warrants.—On the 25th day of May in the same year, said entry was surveyed and recorded in the following words:—
"Surveyed for Thomas Scott, 15,000 acres, by virtue of five Treasury warrants Nos. 18419, 19203, 18416, 18339 & 9411, in Jefferson county, Beginning at two Sycamores and two Beeches, on the south bank of the Rolling fork, in the line of George James 1500 acre survey; thence due south, 2010 poles to three black-oak trees on the North-West side of the head of Saltlick creek; thence due east, 1430 poles to two black-oaks and a dogwood in Neff, Lyon & Leinpruzer's line, then with their line due north 1500 poles to a poplar and sweet gum, their S.W. corner, thence N. 74° W. 722 poles to the Rolling fork, & down the Rolling fork and binding thereon 724 poles, when reduced to a straight line to the beginning, containing the quantity, exclusive of an entry of four hundred acres, an entry of two hundred acres of Geo. James's, which are prior to said Scott and not claimed by him."—A grant has issued for the aforesaid fifteen thousand acres of land, of which I am the proprietor by purchase;—Wherefore, all concerned are hereby requested to TAKE NOTICE, that I am determined not to pay for any improvements made on said lands by persons claiming the same under any other title, or with whom I have not contracted; and that within the space of one year from this date, I shall take the legal steps to investigate the claims of such as have actually settled on said land.

JOHN SAVARY, by
CHARLES BARBER, his att'y,
Washington county, } in fact.
Nov. 8, 1797.

For Sale,
FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Brannan, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Portwilling, adjoining Jesse Penning's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the painter.

STRAYED from Bardonia, November 7, a likely gray Mare, 3 years old, fifteen hands or upwards high, light mane and tail, wants on her mouth. A generous reward to any one who will bring her to Todd's ferry, Kentucky, to Mr. Thomas Crawford's, Mercer, Cal. Gill's, Rolling fork, or Mr. Shield's near Bardonia town. Ten dollars more of a reward for information of any one who will keep her concealed in any felonious way, after this public notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, about two miles above Frankfort, a dark sorrel Horse, eight years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, a small star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, and on the bottom G, appraised to 24l.

Joshua Taylor.
August 7, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on North Elkhorn, a yearling light sorrel mare colt, with a blaze face, no brand perceptible, the near hind foot white. Appraised to 5l.
Alexander Scott Lowrey.

Notice.
A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly to remove the seat of Justice for Madison county, to a more convenient and central part of the county.
November 1, 1797.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on two notes given by me to William Adams, one for the sum of 40l. (on which is a credit of about 12l.) payable the last day of April 1798; and the other for 30l. payable the last day of October, 1798, as I will not pay either of them unless compelled by law.
Wm. CHARLES SOMERSON.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED
The Kentucky Almanac
FOR 1798.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

A Parody on the banks of Bana.

SHEPHERDS I have lost my waif,
Did you see my body,
Sacrific'd to modern taste?
I'm new a dory today.

For fashion I my shape forsook,
And all my native graces;
Just like a wheaten sheaf I look,
Bound up in filken laces.

Ne'er shall I be handsome more,
'Till common sense returning,
My body to my waif restore,
And turn to joy my mourning.

ANECDOTE.

As the boy who distributes the
Johnston Gazette, was going by
some mansions who were at work near
the road, one of them asked him whe-
ther they had no bigger post in Johns-
town than he, "Yes," replied the boy
"we have one five times bigger than
I, to which I expect to see you tied
fast in less than a week's time."

ISRAEL HUNT
BOOT & SHO
MANUFAC- TURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in ge-
neral, and his Friends in particular, that
he has commenced business in all its various
branches, on Short Street, next door to J. Mor-
rison. He flatters himself from the neatness and
excellence of his work to merit the favors of
the public. He has furnished himself with a
few excellent workmen, together with some of
the best materials that can be produced.

NOTICE

I hereby given, that commissioners
appointed by the county court of
Washington, will meet on Monday,
the fourth of December, if fair, if
not, the next fair day, at the improve-
ment called for in John Irwin's trea-
sury warrant entry, of four hundred
acres, on both sides of the Beach fork,
at the mouth of Mays lick creek;
then and there to perpetuate the testi-
mony of certain witnesses, which may
ascertain and establish the calls in said
entry, and do such other acts as may
be thought necessary and agreeable to
law. JAMES RYAN.

Nov. 3.

Public Notice.

HAVING obtained from the county
court of Bourbon, an order ap-
pointing commissioners to perpetu-
ate testimony respecting an ash tree,
marked F, being the beginning cor-
ner of my entry, for 4000 acres, made
with the surveyor of the then county
of Fayette, on the ninth day of Janu-
ary, 1783, upon two treasury warrants,
No. 9118 and 9119, on the dividing
ridge between Hamilton's fork of Lick-
ing and the salt spring fork. All con-
cerned are therefore desired to take
notice, that on the fifteenth day of
December, 1797, if fair, if not, the
next fair day, I shall, by my attorney
in fact, attend with the commissioners
at the said ash tree, being the begin-
ning corner of my aforesaid entry,
when and where I shall take deposti-
ons to perpetuate the same, and do
such further acts as may be necessary
thereto, and the law may require.
AMBROSE RUCKER.

THE clerks of the several dis-
trict, Quarter Session, and County
courts within this commonwealth are
requested to meet at Frankfort, on the
second Thursday in December
next, on business of importance.
Kentucky, 9. 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near
Lancaster, Garrard county, a
brown mare, three years old last
spring, with a long star in her fore
head, appraised to ten pounds.
Nov. 6. SAMUEL DUNCAN.

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGON. Ap-
ply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

Doctor Samuel Brown,
BEGS leave to inform the public,
that he will practice MEDICINE
and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its
vicinity. He occupies the house in
which Mr. Love lately lived. opposite
to Mr. Stewart's printing office.
He will undertake, on reasonable
terms, to instruct one or two pupils,
who can bring good recommendations.
September 3, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
THREE NEW STILLS of the best
quality, and the vessels fitting the
same, all made last fall, and in good
order. Also, a LIKELY NEGRO NE-
GRO IN, a good distiller. Also a
VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, fifteen
years of age. Also, the notched
called the FERGUSON GRAY. I will
take in exchange, likely young geld-
ings and brood mares. Any gentle-
man inclining to purchase, may apply
to the subscriber living on Cane run,
four miles from Lexington, Fayette
county. SAMUEL BEELER.

The public, I presume, has
seen a piece inserted by Benjamin S. Cox
and Joseph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette,
with the design of injuring me, in the sale of my
lands. Their publication (malicious as it is)
should pass un-answered, but that I am apprehen-
sive my silence might be construed into a
confession of their charges and an acknowledgment
of their claim. Now I do assert that
never sold land to Daniel Broadhead, nor can
he legally claim a foot of property under me.
If he could, why do not the persons claim-
ing under him, make it appear? I have been three
years constantly in this state, and always de-
claring that my land disputes might be termin-
ed, at during their continuance. I have been
exposed to much cruel and unmerited cen-
sure. In all this time, nothing has been done
by my opponents. Messrs. Cox and Fenwick
have published that for all the lands advertised
by them, a suit has been commenced in the
court of Quarter Sessions for Fayette. That
I deny. 'Tis true a subpoena issued against me
in the Fayette District, in April last, but 'tis
equally true, that the complainants have never
yet filed their bill. From these circumstances,
the public, I feel may form a just estimate of
the validity of their title. A claim so impor-
tant, if it could have been established, would
not have been so long neglected: or, at least,
after commencing suit, they would have per-
fected it with more celerity if they had imagined
they had any chance of success. Their lands
I shall continue to sell, and I trust I shall
be able to remove the doubts of any person
who is disposed to buy. Let Messrs. Cox and Fen-
wick, in future know, that I despise the hy-
po-critical cant of their publication. After ac-
cusing me of fraudulent intentions against in-
nocent people, they kindly say they have no
intention of injuring me. Let me ask the gen-
tlemen if they would not think such a charge
injurious? To them, indeed it might not be so
—but most men would feel it sensibly, and in
repute of their fawning compliances, would re-
sent it as I do.

B. NETHERLAND

To be sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
ON Saturday the 29th instant, at
the late dwelling house of An-
drew Gatewood dec. the following
property viz. Negroes, Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, Corn & Household Furniture.
Four months credit will be given for
all sums above four pounds, the pur-
chaser giving bond and approved se-
curity—and for all sums under four
pounds to be ready money. The sale
to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARGARET GATEWOOD, Ex'x.
WILLIAM GIST, Ex'ors.
JOHN KAY.

November 1, 1797.

RAN away on Thursday the 9th in-
stant, from Mr. Samuel Sandut-
sky, a negro man named CLECK, about
5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of
age, of yellow colour, had a short
pea-green colored coat, he had two
waistcoats, one royal rib, the other
maizeen, both nearly one color, and
two pair of overalls, one buckskin the
other linen, also a beardkin cap, he tra-
verses limps when walking; the said ne-
gro I have contracted for since he ran
away; Whoever takes up said negro
and secures him in any jail so that I
can have him, or brings him home to
me about four miles from the mouth
of Hickman near the road, shall be
handsomely rewarded by me.

John Freeman.

For Sale,

THREE LIKELY NEGROES,
ONE fellow about thirty two years
of age, the woman about thirty;
the boy about fourteen; which will
be sold on good terms for cash, by the
subscriber living on the head waters
of South Elkhorn.

John Keller.

61 For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.
ONE tract lying in the co. of Campbell,
on the waters of Locust creek, containing
2009 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick
creek a branch of Round creek, Hardin county,
about seven miles from Hardin settlement, con-
taining 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on mode-
rate terms; one half of the purchase money to
be paid down by the executor or a credit of twelve
months will be given; the purchaser giving
bond with approved security. Any person in-
clined to purchase, may know the terms by
applying to Capt. Robt. Graddock in Danville,
or, JOHN W. HOLT, att. in fact
joint for THOS. HOLT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE thousand acres of Land lying North-
west of the Ohio, containing an extensive
bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose
—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by
Messrs. Lenoir and others, to whom any person
desirous of purchase, can apply for informa-
tion. The above tract of land lies about
twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about
one mile from Little Scioto, which empties
a few miles above the three forks—A stream
supposed to be well calculated for a furnace,
runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty
feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a
mile from the bank of ore—For further particu-
lars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lex-
ington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.
JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander
and James Parker being dissolved by the
death of James, the executors of the deceased,
correctly request all those indebted to the said
firm, by bond, note or book account, to come
forward immediately and settle their respective
balances; likewise all those who have any de-
mands against said firm, for bringing them forward
properly authenticated, for settlement, as the
debts of the deceased must be immediately paid
and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can
be expected.

ALEX. PARKER,
JOHN COBURN, } Ex'rs.
JOHN FRADFORD, }
Lexington, April 12, 1797.

John M'Dowell and Daniel Workman Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
Christopher Brand, Daniel Workman, Edward Worth-
ington, William Veach, Elizabeth Veach, Thomas
Shepherd, William Shepherd and Mary Shepherd,
Debtors.

In Chancery.
The defendants not having
entered their appearance agreeable to law and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that they are not inha-
bitants of this state; on the motion of the com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered that
the said defendants do appear here on the 18th
day of November next, and answer the bill of
the complaint—that a copy of this order be
forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for
two months successively, and one Sunday im-
mediately after divine service, at the Presby-
terian meeting-house in the town of Lexington,
and another copy be posted at the door of
the court-house in the town of Lexington.
(A Copy.)
Levi Todd, C. F. C.

For Sale,

THE LOTS IN NEW GARDEN.
A NEW GARDEN is a town lately laid out on
an eligible situation, on part of that tract
of land well known by the name of English's
Settlement, on the fourth lot of the first sec-
tion, in the neighborhood of a very fine settlement.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the many advan-
tages that accompany New-Garden; it abounds
in good springs, good timber, land and li-
censes, which are celebrated for building; thro'
which passes the great influx of emigration
from the Eastern States to Kentucky.

The sale of said lots will commence on the
premises on the 18th of November next, and will
continue until the 31st, where due attention
will be given by the subscriber or his agents
the purchaser giving bond and approved se-
curity—one third of the purchase money to be paid
in three months from the day of sale, there-
maining two thirds payable in eighteen months
from the day of sale; at which time a general
warranty deed will be executed for said lots.
Lucas Sullivan.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the
3d of April last, a black Mare
about fourteen hands and a half high,
five or six years old, branded on the
right shoulder 22, though not perceiv-
ably mended, a small star, natural
troter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark
mane and tail, with a small star, was
rubbed on the nose and under jaw by
putting on a muzzle. I will give the
above reward if brought to me, or ten
dollars for such information that I
get them.

James Davies.

Madison county, Nov. 13, '97.
BLANK BONDS
for sale at this Office.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my plantation the
latter end of September last, a
bay Horse, four years old, about four-
teen hands one inch high, a long
bob tail, branded on the near buttock
thus W. paces and trots, I think
has a small star in his forehead, he
will give the above reward to any per-
son who will deliver said horse to
me or to Col. James E. Moore at
Mann's lick to whom he belongs.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

FOR SALE,

For Cash and Country Produce.

A TRACT of LAND, containing
one hundred and one acres and
a half, twenty-five of which are cleared
—The land is of good quality, well
watered and timbered, and has on it
three cabins and a peach orchard, si-
tuated on the Kentucky river, be-
tween Jack's and Tate's creeks, about
fifteen miles from Lexington, and well
fitted for a ferry. An indisputable
title will be given—For particulars
enquire of
POYZER & Co.
Lexington, Oa. 18.

Franklin District (to wit.)

August Term, 1797.
John Patrick, Complainant,
James Wilkinson and John Campbell's heirs et al De-
fendants.

IN CHANCERY.
ON the motion of the Complain-
ant by his counsel, and it appearing to the court
that the order to advertise, formerly awarded
herein, and which he does not, has not
been published agreeably to law, and the said
James Hill appearing to be no inhabitant of this
state, having also failed to enter his appear-
ance herein agreeably to a rule of court—it is
therefore ordered, that the said defendant do
appear here on the third day of the next De-
cember term of this court, and answer the bill
of the complainant—and that a copy of this or-
der be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for
two months successively, and published at the
door of Hillman's, sitting-house on some Sun-
day immediately after divine service, and at
the front door of the late-house in the town
of Frankfort.
(A Copy.)
Willis Lee, C. F. D.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the sub-
scriber, are requested to pay their
respective balances, as he intends go-
ing to Baltimore and Philadelphia by
the first of December next.
He has on hand a good assortment of
Winter and other GOODS,
Which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,
2200 acres of good LAND,
On Raven creek, Harrison county;
this land lies about eleven miles from
the town of Cynthiana. If necessary
it will be sold in small tracts to ac-
commodate purchasers. The terms of sale
—one third in hand, and a credit of
one and two years for the balance.
Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. Wil-
liam Nelson, who live joining this land
will shew it. For further particulars
apply to
WILLIAM WEST.
Lexington, October 29.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, ei-
ther by bond, note or book account, are
requested to come forward and make pay-
ment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the
15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for
Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time.
Those who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured that they shall be
dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration
of said time—therefore I am in hopes this no-
tice will be attended to, without further trou-
ble, as I am determined to have all my accounts
finally settled by the 15th day of December next.
GEO. TEGARDEN.
September 3, 1797.

Georgetown Filling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my customers,
and the public in general, that Mr.
James Bunitt, who worked my mill
last season, works her again this ses-
sion, and will attend at Lexington, the
first day of every Fayette court, at the
house of Mr. Louis B. Brent, to receive
and deliver cloth; and also at the
house of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris,
Bourbon county the first day of every
court, for the same purpose.
Elijah Craig.

November 11, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,
for sale at this Office.